

THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Vol. 1. No. 4

Quarterly

April, 1952

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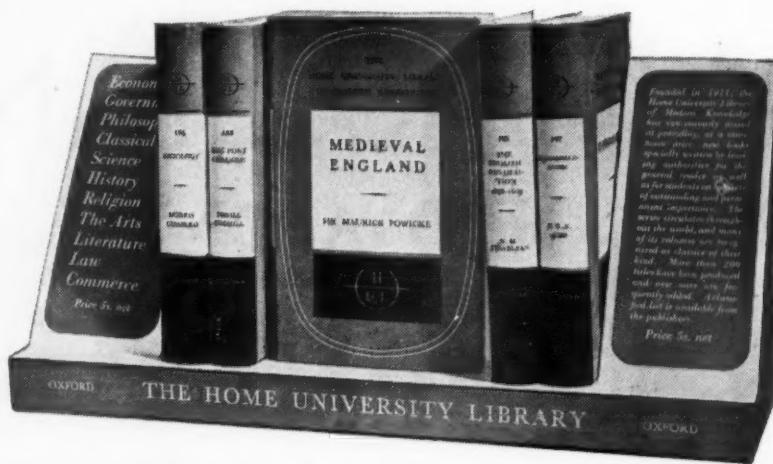
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EXPORTS & IMPORTS

IT SO HAPPENED THAT, on Friday, February 2, British and Australian "exchange" teachers met in the Lecture Room of the Public Library of New South Wales to hear an American who is studying here at the invitation of the United States Educational Foundation, which administers the fund known as Fulbright or Lendlease; on the same night in the Library's Dixson Gallery the Annual Meeting of the New South Wales Branch was addressed by Mr. Hugh Behymer, fresh from America under Lendlease to work with the Association as an institution of higher learning, a result of its own representations begun several years ago; and at this meeting five librarians from the Philippines were welcomed. They had come to study librarianship under the Commonwealth Scheme for Technical Assistance to South East Asia, shortly called the Colombo Plan. They are here with librarians from India and Indonesia as the result of suggestions made some years ago by Association representatives on Australia's Unesco Committee for libraries, and the Committee which is arranging their studies here has the Association's President as its Chairman.

It so happened by an accidental coincidence that there was so much evidence in one library in one night of efforts towards mutual understanding and of a two way traffic in the teaching and learning of librarianship. But the presences of Mr. Behymer in Australia to teach, and of librarians from South Eastern Asia to learn are not accidental, and both are presents and portents of a shift from cultural isolation in Australia, of a change from an attitude that was all too common with us, that we had nothing to learn, to a sense of regional responsibility for peace and mutual understanding, to be worked for by teachers and librarians through education, science and culture. Gladly, we hope, will we teach, and gladly learn.

A fortnight's inaugural seminar at Canberra for the South East Asians was a success, and they are now working and observing in various types of library; later they will meet for a concluding seminar in Sydney, and some final account of the experiment may well be given in this Journal.

Mr. Behymer, Associate Professor and Librarian of Bethany College, West Virginia, has already held successful seminars in Sydney on the philosophy of librarianship, the profession of librarianship, and the recruiting of librarians, and gone on to Melbourne. Some reports of his work may be given in Branch news, and he may write more fully for the Journal and be written on when his visit comes to a close in August.

The Association welcomed the idea of helping the development of library services in South East Asian countries: it asked for lecturers and demonstrators from America under the Lendlease scheme. We have got what we asked for, and we may hope for more; the work involved must inevitably be done by a few, for if many hands make light work in some things, too many cooks are likely to spoil the broth in this kind of thing. But we can all show our interest in some way. We can receive if we cannot give, and that is at least as blessed. The responsibility is ours, and we are all associated. **IT IS OVER TO US.**

It looked suddenly as if a Canberra Plan were going to take away from Australia the very Technical Assistance it is offering to East Asia under the Colombo Plan: restrictions on imports from Britain were imposed on books, but not on petrol, tea and feature films, on books without distinction of kind or use.

Our President was one of the first to protest, to point out inevitable effects on education, science and industry, and the connection between books and the life and livelihood of the Nation; and after Executive consultations the facts about books and periodicals as lines of communication, and about the relations of libraries to book distribution and

the book trade were explained. And fortunately these Association and other representations have had some effect. Import restrictions on Technical Assistance, on Education, Science and Culture from the mother of our civilisation and the father of our industries have been modified, whether sufficiently or not we cannot yet say.

We may rejoice that what was written on this matter in haste had to be re-written still more hastily, and that we can congratulate the Government on its frank admission of a mistake. We may hope that the facts will not need to be stated again, but they will, so we give them briefly in the words which the Free Library Movement used in 1935.

Without Books, God is silent, Justice dormant, Natural Science at a stand, Philosophy lame, Letters are dumb, and all things involved in Cimmerian darkness.—*Thomas Bartholin*, 1616-1680.

Archivists and the Association

By

PHYLLIS MANDER JONES
Mitchell Librarian

NOTE: The following is the substance of an address to the New South Wales Branch on November 2nd, 1951, on Archives and the place of an Archives Section in the Library Association of Australia.

I am not going to deal at great length with the relations between archivists and librarians and between archivists and those who use archives. It will be enough to examine their relations to each other in the newly formed Archives Section of the Library Association of Australia. Then I will go on to the subject of archives and the history of Australian archives. As we trace this history, ways in which the Archives Section can be active will become apparent at every turn.

FOUNDATION

The first proposal for an Archives Section was made in 1949 with the object of providing an organisation which could fully represent all archival bodies in Australia in the newly created International Council of Archives. In 1950 twenty-seven members from all over Australia were accepted by the General Council of the Association as

interested in archives and in March and April, 1951, meetings were held in two Branches, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a meeting of the Section in Melbourne during the General Conference early in July. At these meetings there was discussion on the rules which should govern the Section and the Committee appointed to draw up these rules has now agreed on the draft which will shortly be circulated. I suppose we can take as our first foundation date, October 18th, 1950, the date of the General Secretary's letter saying that the Council approved of the Section being formed, and the process of foundation will continue until we adopt our rules. Already the membership roll has risen from twenty-seven in October 1950 to seventy-four in October 1951, and the Section represents not only librarians and archivists but many others vitally interested in archives: scholars, research officers and historians.

AUTONOMY AND ASSOCIATION

Whenever a society is founded the question arises whether it should be absolutely autonomous or whether its aims are

not also those of some other society already in existence. Every science, for example, can be included in the field of a Royal Society or a Philosophical Society. Let us glance at some of the advantages of having an Archives Section of the Library Association of Australia. The Library Association should certainly have such a Section if it is going to have sections for special groups, for many libraries are also archival agencies. Naturally this would not preclude the existence of a separate archives society but we must look realistically at the situation in Australia. As we have a Library Association it should have an Archives Section, so let us make the best use of it and not hastily form a separate body until it is advisable to do so. It is encouraging to belong to a large body many of whose members are interested in archives. It is even more encouraging to have the sympathy and interest of all the members whose main work lies in other fields, often not so far removed from each other as we are likely to imagine when we are up to the eyes in our own affairs. Those present to-night have many divergent interests but there is one unifying force, the organisation and diffusion of knowledge through books, pictures, maps and all other written and printed documents devised by man. According to Seneca, a crowd of books distracts the mind. If Seneca had known all the media of spreading knowledge with which the modern world has to deal, distraction of mind would be a mild term for a mental state destabilised by a study of relative values and aims. A Library Association can combine for mutual benefit all those who have at heart the best use of books and other vehicles of knowledge.

A second advantage is security. Where there are very large numbers of persons in each different field there begins to exist a need as well as a means of maintaining separate societies. Where, as in Australia, such people are few and scattered over a sparsely inhabited continent, a unifying association offers tremendous advantages. I would not be so pessimistic as to apply

Benjamin Franklin's saying, "We must all hang together or assuredly we shall all hang separately", but the truth is that we want an economical means of functioning. This the Library Association offers to all its Branches and Sections.

This is not to say that the boot is not sometimes on the other foot. The work of the Association and its influence depend on the activity of its Branches and Sections. In technical matters the Association's work and influence depend particularly on the Sections, which should be the means of attracting the advice and support of workers in other professions than librarianship.

WHAT ARE ARCHIVES?

Before we go any further we must have a clear picture in our minds of what we mean by archives. I do not think we can do better than take the definition given by Sir Hilary Jenkinson, Deputy Keeper of the Records in England. "A document which may be said to belong to the class of Archives is one which was drawn up or used in the course of an administrative or executive transaction (whether public or private) of which itself formed a part; and subsequently preserved in their own custody for their own information by the person or persons responsible for that transaction and their legitimate successors." (Jenkinson, H. —*A Manual of Archive Administration*. New and rev. ed. Lond. 1937, p.11).

It will at once occur to anyone reading or hearing this definition that there are many books, manuscripts and documents of all kinds, which are closely related to archives both because of their authors and their subjects. In dealing with all this material it is difficult to separate archives. There are border-line cases where a man's private correspondence becomes the archives of public business, or where a file of a newspaper is deposited in a government agency and becomes incorporated in its archives. This occurred when the *Sydney Gazette* was deposited in the office of the New South Wales Colonial Secretary, the

Sydney Gazette being the Government Gazette of the period.

The archival series must be kept complete if its administrative and research value is to be preserved. Private papers are often the most difficult. If we find in them correspondence or reports which should have been part of the archives of a private business, of a society or of a public service, the question arises whether the papers should be placed in a library or in an archives office.

Quite apart from such problems, it is evident that all sorts of books and other non-archival documents must be studied by those who turn to archives for information and that any archival society must consider the relations between archives and related material. So it is logical that the objects of our Archives Section should be wider than might be imagined from Sir Hilary's definition and it has been suggested that all actions we may take to promote the collection, preservation and use of archives, shall be designed to promote also the care of documents and papers relating to the life and development of the Australian nation, for example, manuscripts, papers of private persons, historical pictures, and maps. It may be argued that some archives so collected have lost their archival character, by not being preserved in the custody of their creators or of agencies appointed by them. Yet, in many cases the custody has been properly safeguarded. Archives offices also, though designed to care only for archives, have attracted important series of private papers, pictures and maps and this has happened even in great national archives. The Public Record Office in London, for example, has two fair sized groups of private papers relating to Australia and the Pacific, the Allan Papers and the Carnarvon Papers.

ARCHIVES IN AUSTRALIA

The history of Commonwealth archival authorities up to 1947 is given by Dr. C. E. W. Bean in the issue of *Historical Studies* for November, 1947, published by the Melbourne University Press, and state-

ments of the position in 1940 in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria are printed in the *Proceedings of the Australian Institute of Librarians for 1940-1942*, Canberra, 1944, to which Mr. H. L. White, now Librarian of the Commonwealth National Library, contributed a useful general paper on Trends in Archival Administration at that date. We need a new and detailed survey of archival authorities in Australia but briefly the situation is as follows. There is a Commonwealth Archives Committee to study archival principles and practises and to submit recommendations for the creation, when circumstances permit, of a permanent archival system and to give the Government advice in the meantime on essential action. This Committee began as a War Archives Committee appointed by the Prime Minister in June 1942 and its functions were extended to cover all archives in June 1946. The Committee co-ordinates the work of two archival authorities which it found in operation in 1942 and which still function. These two authorities are the Director of the Australian War Memorial for defence archives, and the Librarian of the Commonwealth National Library for all other archives of the Commonwealth Government. The War Memorial and the National Library each have special Archives Divisions. Mr. Maclean, senior officer of the National Library Archives Division and Honorary Secretary of our Archives Section, has given me some notes on the methods adopted for tackling accumulations of civil archives. He and his officers have conferred with officials and worked out schedules for retention or destruction at suitable periods. They have made surveys and have established, at Canberra and in each State, stores to which old files can be transferred and cared for. The pressure of this work has prevented the preparation of detailed inventories for all transfers and a great deal of necessary repair, sorting and research, but the sheer bulk of Commonwealth Archives and the necessity of clearing offices of non current files have made it imperative for the Archives Officers to tackle problems which have not pressed so

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heavily as yet on the States. Through the Archives Section the experience and methods of Commonwealth Archivists can be made known to other archivists in Australia and to students using Commonwealth Archives in historical, social and economic research. We look forward also to addresses and to discussion to which State archivists can contribute, for in the States also there has been close association between the archives depository and various government departments and many surveys of documents for disposal and preservation have been made. Articles on these problems have been published abroad but we need Australian experience recorded.

The six States of the Commonwealth are autonomous in the field not handed over to the Commonwealth and each State has made some provision for the preservation of its archives. The authority in each State is the Public Library, in South Australia, Tasmania and Queensland under legislation, in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia by direction of the State Premiers. From time to time the Premiers have issued circulars to government departments directing them to consult the State Librarians before destroying records. In New South Wales, the Trustees of the Public Library and the Government recognise the Mitchell Library as the State archival depository.

Among public archives we have an important series when we turn to local government authorities. Municipalities and shires have transferred some of their early records to institutions where they will be permanently preserved. For example, there are some record books from local government authorities in the Mitchell Library. The local government field is hardly touched however and a survey of the functions of local government and the records being kept is urgently needed not only by archivists but by research students.

PRIVATE ARCHIVES

Coming to documents drawn up in the course of private administrative or executive transactions we begin to strike the ore from which so many historians have tried

to extract historical jewels. In private papers the student finds a more personal contact with his subject, perhaps because private papers are the more likely to reflect natural human prejudices and feelings. Moreover private papers and also the records of private and semi-public undertakings may present a more concentrated source of colourful data. At least they will be likely to be easier to handle than a huge mass of government files. I would not minimise the importance of either group of documents but we may say, in spite of the intense passions we sometimes unearth in documents in government archives, especially in memorials, reports and letters, that archives of public government are likely to be more impersonal. Business archives, however, and the archives of professional and trade associations, of churches, of cultural, learned and other societies, as well as archives of all private undertakings are more likely to suffer destruction even than those of public government, and the hazards threatening these are dangerous enough. Some may be hoarded for generations and then thrown out when a new broom desires to sweep clean. Those which, having lost by lapse of time their current administrative or executive significance, have been handed over to libraries and institutions, are such a gold mine to scholars that anyone using them would enthusiastically support measures for the preservation of the rest.

SURVEY AND PUBLICATION

There is a desperate need for surveys of all archives and documents in Australia. So far there is a useful section on additions to the main libraries in *Historical Studies*. The contents of the Mitchell Library are described in a book published by the Trustees in 1936, which has a detailed index and the Library is working on guides to manuscripts and archives in its custody. Each institution will of course have its own working records but for all these unique or at least unpublished documents, printed guides and lists are essential. We have already two preliminary lists: "Victorian Historical Documents. Part I. An outline

list of documents mainly in the Public Library of Victoria", compiled by the School of History of the University of Melbourne, 1949, and "The Guide to the Principal Documents and Publications Relating to the History of Western Australia", compiled by F. K. Crowley and issued by the Department of History of the University of Western Australia. I understand similar surveys are in progress in Tasmania and Queensland.

Allied to such projects is the question of the publication in full of original records. Australian historical societies have published many original manuscripts, diaries of expeditions and letters in the pages of their journals, there have been a few privately issued series of documents and some important publications by libraries. There are also plans for printing more of this kind of material, notably the project for the publication of the Banks Papers relating to Australia, but the greatest series of published documents are undoubtedly the Historical Records of Australia and the earlier series, the Historical Records of N.S.W. to which we must turn for the Cook period.

This is a mixed bag of information on surveys, on published and unpublished catalogues, lists and published documents. It is far from complete, and not divided logically under the headings, Archives and, say, Historical Manuscripts, a division which would be very useful. The techniques and theories of surveys and resulting catalogues are subjects which the Archives Section should study. Others are the problems of storage, repair, issue to students and photographic reproduction, especially microfilm, which offers an economical means of copying.

Another subject for the Archives Section is a programme to ensure a supply of trained archivists and discussion of the qualifications they need. At the present time an examination in Archives is offered by the Library Association of Australia, and we need to ensure that the syllabus for this examination is broad but well adapted to Australian conditions.

And last, but not least, in this list of

activities, is an examination of the values of archives and related materials. In the Mitchell Library there is a little book containing a few rough notes by Frank Murcott Bladen sometime Librarian of the Public Library of New South Wales and editor of the Historical Records of that State. There have been many explanations of the importance of archives, perhaps it is interesting to have an Australian's words: "The documents and records of a country are not merely the tools with which its historians work, they are the *only* tools on which a historian having any claim to scientific methods and accuracy will allow himself to rely. It is the absence of documentary evidence which accounts for such vast blanks in the world's history — which explains the predominance of superstition and the clogging influence of prejudice and ignorance."

This is good as far as it goes but does not make clear the particular value of archives as the actual records of administration. One man can draw on his own experience to guide his actions. Institutions, a private business continuing through several generations, public services and undertakings must rely on their records. The experience contained in them must be called upon and put to work.

PAST AND FUTURE

The Director of the Archives of France recently referred to Archives as having been the "poor neglected children of the scientific family". In Australia there are heartening signs that this is not true to-day but the handful of custodians and defenders is still too few and the buildings provided are often still unsuitable. As always, for us, a passive defensive policy is suicide. We must attack, progress and create with due regard for economy in public funds and using our resources to the best purpose. To quote the Director of the Archives of France again: "Nothing important or durable is achieved without the close and constant union of four great virtues: imagination, strength of will, a realisation of what is possible, and method". Members of the

Archives Section will need these four virtues if they are to make the founding of the Section an important step forward in the history of the archives of Australia.

DISCUSSION:

Discussion turned on the reconciliation of the interests of historians, librarians and

archivists in methods of archival arrangement and preservation. A point particularly stressed was that archives present an opportunity to keep an actual part of the past, as it actually existed, for the use of succeeding generations of students working from different points of view.

Reviews of Library Literature

TECHNICAL LIBRARIES: THEIR ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT. Edited by Lucille Jackson. The Science Technology Division of the Special Libraries Association, New York, 1951.

Although special librarianship is what might be termed a comparatively recent sport or mutation from general library practice, it has for some years past been well served with periodicals dealing exclusively with the problems peculiar to the company, department or institutional library. Useful textbooks on the subject, however, have not been numerous or comprehensive. The paucity of textbook literature makes "Technical Libraries", which is now to hand from the Special Libraries Association of America, particularly welcome. It is written perhaps primarily for the assistance of the company librarian, but is useful for all types of special libraries.

The chapter on budgeting gives figures showing a balanced relationship between initial expenditure and annual maintenance on periodical and textbook material. The salaries quoted are, of course, intended for American librarians and are rather difficult to compare with Australian standards.

The chapter on physical layout and equipment gives a list of American firms supplying library furniture and library gadgets of all sorts. Australian special librarians would do well to obtain the trade catalogues from most of the firms mentioned.

The chapter on staff duties and qualifications includes very useful advice on training and qualifications needed for members of staff in different sized libraries and one librarian and a typist-clerk, card filing is one of the tasks which can be carried out by the typist-clerk. I think many of us here feel that card filing is one of the jobs which should always be done by the librarian no matter how onerous are the other duties. There is no better way of keeping in touch with the contents of your library and judging the accuracy and uniformity of your cataloguing and classifying than by consistently filing the new cards.

If there is any criticism to be made of the book, it will be with the chapters dealing with cataloguing and classifying. It would manifestly be impossible in a book covering all aspects of special library administration and organisation to also include sufficient information to teach the embryo librarian how to classify and catalogue, and yet one feels an attempt has been made to do just this in these chapters. A description of the various systems of classification is given but there is not much suggestion as to their relative merits. Instead, there are inadequate paragraphs on how to classify. Although there is a good bibliography of textbooks on classification, there is no strong recommendation to the reader to obtain and study the best of these. The paragraphs on how to catalogue are even more scrappy. In any further edition, it is to be hoped that these will either be considerably expanded or

omitted altogether. The present editor states that it would be helpful for the cataloguer to study such books as Mann and the A.L.A. Rules. It would be surely better to tell cataloguers that it is quite essential for them to study these publications before they make any attempt at cataloguing.

There can be nothing but praise for the chapters on documentation processes, literature searches and reference procedures. The 40 pages of Appendix, listing basic reference books and periodicals for general technical libraries and for libraries in nineteen branches of applied science, are particularly useful and will save the new librarian a good many hours of searching. This book should undoubtedly be available as a reference manual to all special librarians, and it should also perhaps be in the staff room of the general library where it should prove very useful in convincing the general librarian that there are problems in special librarianship, as apart from public library methods, which require careful study—
ELLINOR ARCHER. Chief Librarian, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

THE USE OF BOOKS AND LIBRARIES, by H. C. Russell, R. H. Shove, B. E. Moen. 7th ed. Minneapolis, Univ. of Minnesota. Lond., O.U.P. (from O.U.P. Melbourne, 15/9 in Australia.)

The title may suggest the traditional treatment of books and libraries, in the literary tradition, of interest and perhaps even of use to the gentle and general reader, but not much use to the librarian or the student with interests in applied rather than pure literature. This is not one of those bibliophilic books; it is a university text for a course in library methods for students and readers, not for librarians; but as it is on the effective use of up to date libraries for study and research it follows the lines of a text for students of librarianship, and could be profitably studied for the Library Association's examinations.

The first four chapters after an Intro-

duction are on Classification, The Catalog, Reference Books, The Parts of a Book. The following thirteen chapters are on reference books by form and subject, and there is one on Public documents and one on Bibliography as the preparation of reference lists. There are 91 pages of text and index; the approach is wholly and the content mainly American.—J.M.

LIBRARIES IN ADULT AND FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION: The Report of the Malmo Seminar, by Cyril C. Houle. Paris, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1951. 300f.

This book, volume 4 of the UNESCO Public Library Manuals, has a predominantly American approach to the problem of educating adults. Although the role of the library as an adjunct to adult education bodies is considered, emphasis is placed upon the view that libraries must "go beyond their role as providers of material into a more active role as adult educators".

The attitude is taken that in adult education few agencies have the potentialities of public libraries. Under the broad headings of Library Adult Education Programmes, and Techniques and Library Services in Under-Developed Regions, appear a general discussion of problems, papers showing what is being done to solve these problems, and recommendations for future action.

Among the recommendations we find the suggestions that UNESCO should sponsor pilot projects of adult educational programmes in a United Kingdom or Scandinavian public library; that advisory committees be appointed in each member state, and that as a follow up to this Seminar, regional Seminars or Conferences should be organised at intervals. It further suggests that a film be produced demonstrating the best public library practices and that UNESCO should promote the development of public library adult education programmes for immigrants and displaced persons.—A. R. HORTON. Adult Education Section, Public Library of N.S.W.

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Simple Book Repairs

by

ALEXANDER M. BROWN

Teacher-Librarian, Ashfield Secondary Technical School, N.S.W.

Note.—The following article was originally issued in School Library Bulletins 3 and 6 of the N.S.W. Branch and reprinted in the N.S.W. Education Gazette. Although written for Teacher-librarians and schools in N.S.W. it should be useful in other states and libraries and is therefore published here.

It should be understood that bookbinding and repairs are not the work of either a librarian or teacher-librarian. A teacher's time should not be spent in attempting to carry out the work of a tradesman, who could do it more expertly in less time, and therefore more economically. Nevertheless, the enthusiastic teacher often undertakes repairs as a matter of expediency, and to save the outlay of school funds. The following notes are not intended as a substitute for a full course in bookbinding, but set out some methods of effecting reasonably satisfactory repairs with the minimum of materials and equipment.

EQUIPMENT

Glue is generally preferred for use on book cloth, but good paste gives satisfactory results. Prepared office paste, or paste mixed from good quality powder, is suitable for all work except fixing muslin and tapes. For these it is necessary to use glue heated in a pot consisting of an outer pot for water and an inner pot for glue. Two jam tins, each 5 inches high, one 3 inches in diameter standing in the other 4 inches in diameter, may be used. Powdered glue is easiest to prepare. Mix a small quantity in cold water, boil gently and stir till dissolved. Make up only the quantity required as the glue does not keep more than a few days. Wash all brushes and the glue pot in hot water when finished. A 1 inch varnish brush is required for each adhesive, and should not be dipped in too deeply.

Scissors should not be used on strawboard, which requires the use of knife, straight edge and cutting board. The knife must be kept sharp. A card cutter or "guillotine"

is very useful.

Strawboard and book cloth are, of course, essential, and both have been difficult to obtain in recent years. Cartridge paper is required for end-papers, and book muslin (stiffened cheese-cloth) for reinforcing the binding. When sewing is undertaken use a strong linen thread.

SOME HINTS

All work with adhesive should be done on the top sheet of a pile of cut newspapers. As each sheet is used it should be discarded and the work placed on the next clean sheet.

Never stick a paper cover to a book. When it tears or soils it cannot be removed without damaging the book.

Never stick a book into its case covers without using end-papers and muslin. The first and last leaves will not take the strain.

Always leave a "hollow back" between the book and its case. The book cloth should not be stuck to the muslin binding. Use a stiffening piece of paper, or "spline" to keep the book cloth firm.

SOME TYPICAL REPAIRS

Each damaged book requires different treatment, according to its condition. The following examples illustrate methods that may be used when the sewing is intact and the sections of the book hold together. It is not proposed to deal in this bulletin with sewing a book on tapes.

1. REPAIRING A BOOK WITH DETACHED COVER.

(a) *Preparing the Book.*—Remove both end-covers. This method applies also to a paper-covered sewn book which requires a case, e.g., a "Penguin".

covers, Fig. 1, and any remaining end-

SIMPLE BOOK REPAIRS

Fig. 1. Preparation.

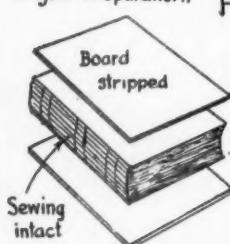
Fig. 4.
Gluing
the Muslin.

Fig. 8: Trimming End-Papers

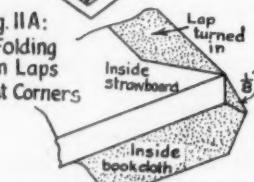
Fig. 11A:
Folding
in Laps
at Corners.

Fig. 11B.

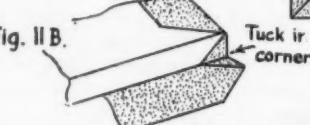
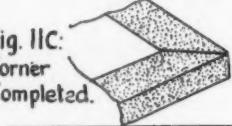
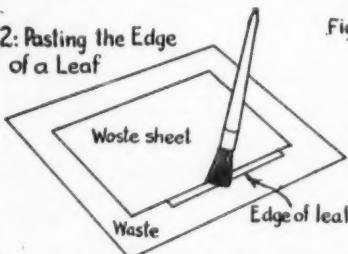
Fig. 11C:
Corner
Completed.Fig. 2: Pasting the Edge
of a Leaf

Fig. 3: End-Papers

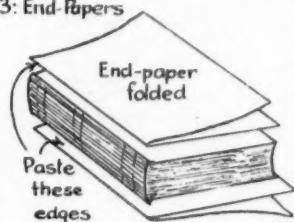
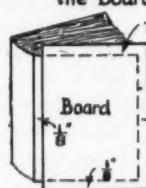
Fig. 5: Gluing
Sewn SectionsFig. 9: Measuring
the Board.

Fig. 12: Completed Case

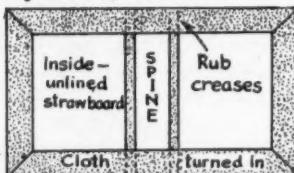


Fig. 14: Rubbing Down

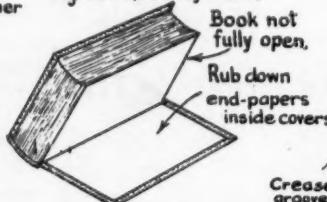
Book not
fully open.Rub down
end-papers
inside covers.Grease
grooves

Fig. 6: Attaching Muslin Fig. 7: Pressing the Book.

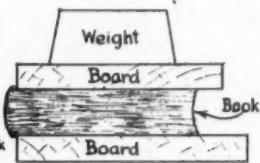
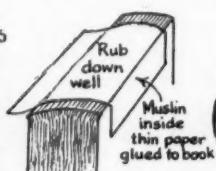
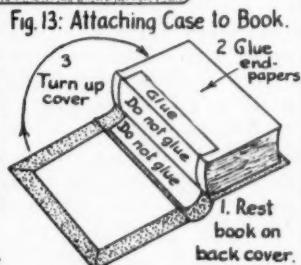
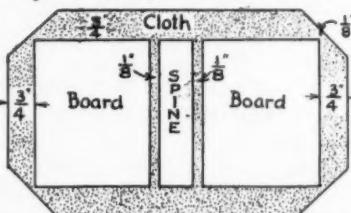
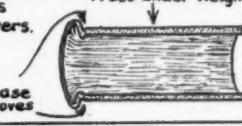


Fig. 10: Setting Out Case on Cloth

Fig. 15: Shaping & Pressing.
Press under weight

papers (fly-papers), loose muslin and glue. The latter may be soaked off the sections by brushing with hot water. "Tip in" loose leaves, i.e., stick in place using $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of paste along inner edge. The leaf is placed on a waste sheet and all but the edge covered with another waste sheet before pasting (Fig. 2). This ensures an evenly pasted edge. The leaf is then inserted in its correct place in the book and pressed firmly into place so that no part of the leaf projects when the book is closed. Reinforce the first and last leaves in the same way, or by using hinge strips of thin paper.

Fold two pieces of cartridge paper for end-papers, slightly larger than the book to allow for trimming, and attach in the same manner as loose leaves using $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of paste along the folded edge (Fig. 3) and leaving tapes free. Most modern books are machine sewn and do not have tapes.

Cut book muslin $\frac{1}{4}$ inch shorter than the book and 2 inches wider than the thickness of the binding. Lay this in a thin piece of paper, e.g., airmail, approximately the same size, or $\frac{1}{4}$ larger, and apply sufficient hot glue to saturate the muslin which will then stick to the paper. (Fig. 4.)

Apply glue to the back of the book, rubbing it in well between sections and threads (Fig. 5). Tapes, if any, should be glued to end-papers at this stage. Attach muslin and paper to the back of the book, rubbing well along the back, and allowing it to lap over both end-papers (Fig. 6). The thin paper now covers the glued muslin making it easier to handle, and may be left on the book for reinforcement. Press the book between boards under a weight, allowing the thick back of the book to project (Fig. 7). Leave to dry for several hours, and then trim the end-papers to the size of the leaves, using a very sharp knife (Fig. 8) or carefully manipulated scissors.

(b) *Preparing the case (Covers)*.—While the book is being pressed, prepare a case, using the old boards with any loose cloth or paper removed. If these are damaged, or if a paper covered book is being cased for

the first time, make new boards from strawboard $\frac{1}{4}$ inch longer than the book and the same width at is. This allows for $\frac{1}{4}$ inch projection on three sides of the leaves and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch clearance along the hinge (Fig. 9).

Cut a strip of stiff paper, e.g., chart paper in width equal to the thickness of the binding, and as long as the cover boards. This is the spine piece which stiffens the cloth at the back of the book between the boards.

Cut a piece of book cloth:

Width equal to length of board plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Length equal to twice width of board, plus width of spine, plus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Lay the cloth face downward and place both boards and the spine piece in position on it, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch between the spine and each board (Fig. 10). Mark their positions with pencil. Cut off the four corners at 45 degrees, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of cloth showing at each corner to allow for the thickness of the boards when the cloth is turned in.

Apply glue or paste rapidly, but sparingly to the cloth, rubbing in with the brush. Be most careful to avoid moving cloth during gluing so that the front of the cloth is kept free from adhesive marks. Replace boards and spine piece on marked position, turn over and rub down front of cloth with a dry rag. Quickly turn over again on a clean waste sheet and turn in top and bottom laps, rubbing the edges and creases well. Tuck in the corners as shown in Fig. 11, and turn in the side laps to complete the case (Fig. 12).

(c) *Assembling the Book and the Case*.—Place the book on the open case (Fig. 13). Slip waste sheets into end-papers to keep paste from edges of the leaves. Apply paste to front end-paper, remove waste sheet, and close down the cover exactly in position on the end-paper, making sure that the projecting margin is even. Turn over the book and rub down the end-paper inside the cover (Fig. 14), but without fully opening the book. Glue the back end-paper to the case in the same manner. Rub a neat groove in the cloth along the hinge (Fig. 15). Press the completed book as before and leave for

at least twelve hours.

(d) *Opening a Newly Bound Book*.—Stand the book on its spine (Fig. 16a), press each cover gently open (Fig. 16b), and then press open a few leaves from front and back alternately (Fig. 16c), until the middle is reached, when the whole book should open evenly and easily (Fig. 16d).

The title, author and number may be lettered with a pen, using white ink well stirred. When dry, clear lacquer should be applied to make the ink waterproof.

2. QUARTER BINDING.

This type of case saves book cloth and is very effective and attractive. Use a strip of book cloth 2 inches wider than the thickness of the book and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches longer than the boards. Apply glue to the back of the cloth, place the spine strip centrally upon it, and the boards in position, allowing $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on either side of the spine strip (Fig. 17). Turn in laps at top and bottom, and rub down. The boards are then covered with any suitable material, allowing $\frac{3}{8}$ inch laps for turning in, and leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of cloth shownig on the outside of each board (Fig. 18).

3. REPLACING A DETACHED SPINE.

If the spine has been torn off but the book is otherwise secure in its boards, it may be repaired in this manner.

Material required: (a) A piece of book cloth 2 inches wider than the thickness of the book and 1 inch longer than the boards. (b) A spine strip of paper equal to the thickness of the book, and the same length as the boards.

Place the spine strip centrally on the back of the cloth and mark its position (Fig. 19). Take the book and slit the end-papers and muslin $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the top and bottom, both front and back (Fig. 20).

Apply glue or paste to the piece of cloth, place the spine strip in position previously marked on the cloth, and rub it down. (The spine strip is always attached to the inside of the cloth, but never to the book itself, this leaves a "hollow back"). Attach the

two side laps of the cloth to the covers of the book, forming a new hinger back with end laps projecting (Fig. 21). Press, and allow time for the glue to set before proceeding. Open the covers (Fig. 22), apply glue to the laps, top and bottom and turn them in by slipping them into the slits in the end-papers (Fig. 23). Making allowance for the curvature of the cloth, rub down the laps and creases, and close and press the book. When dry, a strip of calico or stiff paper may be used to reinforce the inside hinge and cover the laps of the cloth turned in. See 4 below and Fig. 24.

Instead of slitting the end-papers and reinforcing them afterwards, it may be preferable to remove them and fit new ones. These would be attached $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to front and back leaves and pasted inside the covers, concealing the laps of the cloth.

4. REINFORCING SPLIT END-PAPERS.

In publishers' bindings the end-papers are so poor that they break away at the hinge of the cover. These books may be strengthened by pasting a slip of calico approx. 1 inch wide down the inside hinge, back and front if necessary (Fig. 24). Cut the cloth $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shorter than the end-paper to allow for stretching. Use white cloth, or a cloth which matches the end-paper reasonably well. If the end-paper is soiled or damaged it is better to remove it and replace with a new piece of cartridge paper as explained above.

5. REPLACING A CASE DETACHED BUT INTACT.

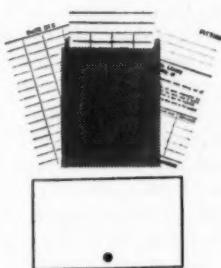
If the case is detached from the book, but intact and strong, give the book new end-papers and muslin as in 1 (a), and attach the case as in 1 (c).

6. REINFORCING LIMP CLOTH COVERS.

Limp cloth covers, which consist of cloth lined with paper, but without boards, tend to curl up and crease. These may be reinforced by pasting pieces of medium weight cardboard, e.g., from cartons inside the covers and trimming them flush.



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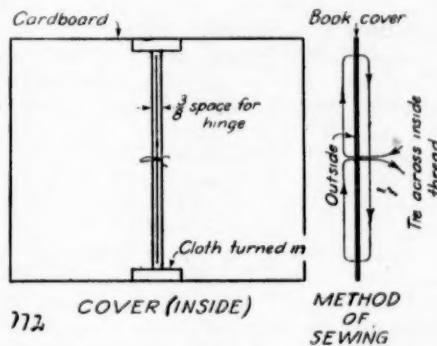
CANBERRA—A.C.T

7. COVERING A STAPLED MULTI-SECTION MAGAZINE.

Magazines consisting of several sections stapled together, e.g., "National Geographic" are difficult to bind together in volumes, and may be covered singly thus:—

Remove and preserve the paper covers. Attach folded end-papers front and back (Fig. 24). Glue a scrap of muslin or waste cloth around the binding to overlap each end-paper about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (Fig. 25). Punch about five holes through book and muslin about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the back, avoiding the staples. This may be done by driving thin nails through the book into a piece of board and carefully withdrawing them (Fig. 25). Sew with a strong double thread, figure of 8 stitch, and tie (Fig. 26). Trim the end-papers to size; and cut "flush" boards, i.e., the same size as the book, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch clearance for hinge between the boards and the sewing (Fig. 27). Glue the outside of the end-papers and muslin, and attach the boards to them. Take a piece of book cloth as long as the book and wide enough to cover the back and the hinges of the book and overlap each board by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Glue this cloth in place, rubbing down the grooves and shaping the back square (Fig. 28). Trim the original covers and paste them on to the boards, front and back (Fig. 29). Note that these are "flush covers", so there are no laps of cloth or cover paper to turn in, and no "hollow back". The title and date may be lettered on the back, and a coat of clear lacquer applied to preserve the covers.

The materials required are cardboard, e.g., old exercise book covers, or cartons; book cloth, scraps of holland or other stiff material; and strong thread, preferably linen.



Cut two pieces of cardboard $\frac{1}{4}$ in. longer than, and the same width as the booklet. Cut a strip of cloth about 2 in. wide and 1 in. longer than the cover. Glue the cloth to the covers, leaving a space of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to form a hinge, and turn in the $\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the top and bottom. Stitch the booklet into the covers in this way. Open the booklet at the middle and place it flat on the covers, commence stitching by inserting the needle in the middle of the open double page, pass through to the outside, in $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the top, out $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the bottom, and in again at the middle. Tie the two ends over the inside thread, and remove the staples.

If desired, the cardboard may then be decorated or covered with wallpaper or other suitable material, but where time and material have to be considered, the covers may be left plain.

A STIFF COVER FOR PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets, infant readers and other paper-covered booklets consisting of a single section fastened with a staple, may be protected with an inexpensive stiff cover in the following manner:—

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Libraries By Locomotive

By

GLORIA HUISH, B.A.

Public Library of Queensland

On 27th March, 1951, the Jubilee Art Train, resplendent in cream and gold, with fifty Australian paintings, a library of two thousand books, a policeman, his wife, an art lecturer, and a somewhat apprehensive librarian, steamed out of Central Station, Brisbane, to begin its tour of some 6,500 miles through Queensland. Eight months later it chugged in again — a trifle travel-stained it is true, but still making a brave show beneath the soot — after visiting ninety-nine towns and being inspected by over a hundred and twelve thousand people. Everyone agreed that the tour was an unqualified success, and people from Cairns to Coolangatta and Mt. Isa to Cunnamulla were enthusiastic in their praise of this means of celebrating Australia's Jubilee by bringing culture to the country towns.

The idea originated when Mr. J. L. Stapleton, the State Librarian and member of the Arts Sub-Committee of the Jubilee Celebrations Committee, suggested that a "collection of children's and Australian books be sent to the principal country centres, and that the Commissioner for Railways be approached with a view to converting a railway carriage for use as a travelling library." Mr. Robert Campbell, Director of the National Art Gallery, added the idea of sending out a collection of representative Australian paintings, the Premier approved the government expenditure on the conversion of railway carriages, and the Library Board agreed to buy the books and staff the library.

There were four carriages, in all, the first two being the Arts cars, the third the library, and the last the living quarters for the staff of four.

The living quarters were of special interest, of course, to the members of the staff who had been rostered to take their turn as travelling librarian, and they were quick

to inspect them from every angle — to view with delighted approval the neat little kitchen with its gas stove and refrigerator, to make a mental note of the size of the wardrobes, and perhaps to shiver a little in anticipation of the cold showers! There were eight of us on the roster — including one lone man in an otherwise all-female cast — and we were each to be on duty for about a month.

"Have a pleasant trip," they had said. "It will be a wonderful experience for you." Well, it *was* a pleasant trip; and it was certainly wonderful experience; but no one realised before the onslaught of eager sightseers began, that the most important requirements for a Jubilee Train librarian were a sound constitution, nerves of steel, and a sturdy pair of tonsils to keep her talking, talking, talking . . . For instance, the files, always unimaginative things, had omitted to indicate that if twelve hundred people passed through the library in one day and each paused to take out a book, browse a little, and put it back in the *wrong* place, the task of "keeping the library in good order and condition" was one before which even Hercules — or the State Librarian — might have quailed. And as for this business of talking to parents, children, teachers and councillors — no one in the cloistered quietness of the Public Library had envisaged the possibility of said parents, children, teachers and councillors all trooping into the train at the same moment! It was on occasions such as these that a harassed librarian learned to do half a dozen things at once: to satisfy the demands of book-hungry youngsters ("No, we haven't any Biggles books, but try this one; I'm sure you'll like it better"); to chat tactfully to their teachers about the shortcomings of their school libraries ("You'd find it much more satisfactory if you catalogued your books you know"); to exercise stern discip-

linary control over the more refractory members of the party ("If you boys are going to fight over that book you'll have to leave the train"); and at the same time keep a sharp lookout for any gentleman with the authoritative air of a town councillor ("Yes, I've seen your civic centre. Very fine indeed. All it lacks is a library. Now you've heard about the Library Board subsidy, I suppose . . .").

Advance publicity was arranged by the Library Board in every town on the itinerary, and took the form of letters to the local newspapers giving hours of opening, etc., to Head Teachers, asking them to co-ordinate arrangements for the attendance of pupils from all schools in the district, and to local authorities, explaining the purpose of the library section of the train, and gently pointing out the error of their ways if they had not already established a library in their town or shire.

The school children usually came in groups of thirty or so, and the librarian ushered them in with a few words calculated to satisfy their curiosity, encourage their enthusiasm, and at the same time quell any surplus exuberance which led them at times to sweep into the place like a tornado, scattering books and injured adults in their wake. After about half an hour, when the pressure from the next group waiting outside became unbearable, she regretfully ejected the first lot, silencing their anguished cries of protest with an invitation to return after school and to bring their parents with them. Then, after a brief pause to draw breath, she turned to welcome the new batch, and the process began all over again.

One of the most interesting aspects of the tour was the fact that it enabled the staff to see so much of the State. But perhaps even more interesting than the places they saw were the people they met — mayors and councillors, teachers, clergymen, policemen, business and professional men, farmers

and graziers, labourers and housewives. Some showed keen, critical appreciation of the books and paintings, and often had fine collections of their own. Others had rarely encountered such things before — like the earnest soul who gazed upon the paintings and then with the true spirit of enquiry turned to ask, "And are they all hand done?" Everywhere they met with kindnesses which helped to make their trip enjoyable. There were people who whisked them off to show them the sights of the surrounding country; C.W.A. ladies who met the train with offers of hot baths and laundry facilities; the headmaster's wife who hurried home to bake a cake for their tea, and others who brought fruit, vegetables and eggs to replenish their larder; the School of Arts librarian who walked two miles with a lame leg at seven in the morning to show her tiny library before the train left at eight; and — sh-sh! — the friendly shopkeepers who produced some "specials" from under the counter when they discovered that their customers were from the Jubilee Art Train.

It may be asked what were the tangible results of all these peregrinations round the State. The Library Board circular to local authorities postulated a three-fold purpose for the library section: to commemorate the advances made in library development in Queensland, to illustrate the latest library techniques, and to provide a pattern for future library development. The first two purposes were more than adequately carried out, but how far the third function was fulfilled cannot be gauged as yet. As the same letter states, the ultimate goal is a chain of local authority libraries throughout the state, and it is believed that the Jubilee Train has done a great deal towards furthering the chances of reaching that end. To what extent the seeds sown during the tour will bear fruit, only time and town councillors can tell.

BRANCHES

NEW SOUTH WALES

The annual meeting of the Branch, held on 22nd February, was addressed by Mr. E. Hugh Behymer, Librarian and Associate Professor of Bethany College, West Virginia. Earlier in the week Mr. Behymer had conducted three seminars on the philosophy of librarianship and on practical policy with regard to such matters as administration, and recruiting of librarians. These were attended mainly by senior experienced librarians, and provoked at times extremely lively discussion, resulting from strong and healthy differences of opinion.

In his address to the General Meeting of the Branch Mr. Behymer took as his theme higher education in the United States, in a valiant and successful attempt to clear up some of the extraordinary misconceptions on the subject which he had found in a foreign land which got most of its ideas on the subject from imported American movies. He described particularly the rise of small privately endowed colleges, established in a great many cases by various Church organizations, and giving courses in the liberal arts. Mr. Behymer drew particular attention to the importance given to the maintenance of high standards in reputable private colleges, and described how in various areas voluntary associations of educational institutions were formed, which, every other year, checked on the money spent, the academic status of the faculty, and the standard of the library of each college in the area. The academic courses and the related services provided by the library at Bethany College were described, and also some other aspects of college life; but Mr. Behymer also quite frankly despaired of explaining sororities and fraternities to a non-American audience.

The presentation of the Annual Report focussed attention on the past and future activities of the Committees associated with the Branch: the Public Library Committee, Special Library Committee, and School and Children's Library Committee. Each of

these is to continue until such time as Sections are formed, when the position will be reviewed.

It is hoped later in the year to hold a course in Children's Librarianship, based on a syllabus prepared by a joint committee of the Public Library and School and Children's Library Committees.

Mr. John Ellison, of Newcastle Public Library, and Convener of the Public Library Group of the Branch, has sailed for England, where he expects to be for about a year.

QUEENSLAND

Miss Joan MacKenzie, formerly Children's Librarian at the Launceston Public Library, has been appointed Librarian of the Children's Library to be established by the Townsville City Council, and has arrived in Townsville to take up her duties.

The Brisbane City Council has decided to open two more district municipal libraries. The Schools of Arts at Chermside and Sandgate are to be taken over with the consent of the Trustees. The Council will now have nine libraries under its control.

At a meeting held on 19th March, the Queensland Branch Council passed the following resolutions:—

- (1) "That this Branch Council favours the establishment of free public libraries under local authority control as opposed to Schools of Arts and other subscription libraries."
- (2) "That this Branch Council views with concern the Federal Government's decision to cut by 40% the import to Australia of books published in Great Britain."

Following on a visit by the State Librarian to Kingaroy, in the South Burnett area, a scheme has been mooted for a combined library service for the Kingaroy, Nanango, Wondai, Kilkivan, and Murgon Shires. A meeting of the Clerks of the various Shires is to be held shortly to discuss the scheme.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

At the Annual Meeting of the branch held on 18th December, 1951, the following committee was elected:

President: Miss C. Paltridge.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer: Miss K. E. Topliss.

Committee: Miss J. P. Whyte, Miss M. Sorell, Mr. W. G. Buick, Mr. G. H. Pitt, Mr. H. B. Muir and Mr. I. G. Symons.

Also at this meeting the retiring President, Mr. W. G. Buick gave an interesting paper entitled "Regional planning and the future of libraries in South Australia."

Two meetings have been held this year, the first being a forum on the Standard Edition of Dewey. At the second meeting Miss Valda Searle who had recently returned from abroad, gave an address on the Unesco Library Seminar at Malmo and her experiences in England and the United States.

The South Australian Government is adopting the practice of placing Government departmental libraries under the charge of officers seconded from the Public Library staff. The libraries of the Mines Department, the Chemistry Department, and the Botanic Gardens are now staffed in this way, and preparations are being made to bring the libraries of the Engineering and Water Supply Department and the Public Service Commissioner's Office into the same system. In this way departmental officers are served by competent librarians instead of by clerks, continuity of policy is assured, and there is close co-operation with the research and photographic services of the Public Library. The officers appointed are changed from time to time and they benefit from the experience of U.D.C. and other methods appropriate to special libraries.

TASMANIA

In December the retiring President, Miss Megan Griffiths, gave a Xmas Party for members and friends. This very pleasant social occasion was particularly enjoyable since the entertainment included an excellent film in colour of Tasmanian landscape and scenery.

PERSONALIA

Boniwell—Miss J. E. Boniwell, Librarian in charge Lady Clark (Children's) Libraries, has resigned from the State Library to take up a similar appointment in New Zealand.

Meston—Miss M. J. Meston, B.A. University Library, has gone overseas. She plans to take up library work in Britain at the conclusion of her holiday.

The new officials for the Branch during 1952 are as follows:—

President: Mr. L. Milburn.

Vice-President: Miss F. G. Gibbons.

Hon. Secretary: Miss M. Griffiths.

Hon. Treasurer: Miss T. E. Rennie.

Councillors: Mr. H. V. Bonny, Mr. H. D. Borchardt, Miss F. G. Gibbons, Mr. W. Sutherland, Sir John Morris.

Representative Councillors: Mr. H. V. Bonny, Sir John Morris.

VICTORIA

Like other Branches, Victoria has been able to extend a very warm welcome to several overseas visitors during last month. Professor Hugh Behymer, now no longer a stranger to members, has succeeded admirably in arousing much healthy discussion on various library topics. His series of seminars in Victoria has been well attended, and, we are firmly convinced, highly successful. Professor Behymer's visit to Victoria will conclude with an address to the Quarterly Meeting of the Branch in April.

Other visitors to Victoria have been eleven students from South East Asia. To them too we offer a very warm welcome.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the Branch for 1952 was addressed by Dr. Andrew Fabinyi, Manager of F. W. Cheshire Pty. Ltd. His subject was an outline of the Australian Book-selling and Book-publishing trade to-day. In dealing with such matters as book prices, discounts and book ordering policy, etc., Dr. Fabinyi, as he intended, raised many controversial and topical points and his talk was much appreciated by those present.

The Evening Course for the Preliminary Examination which is being conducted by

the Branch is now well under way. Forty students have been accepted from over fifty applicants, and the Branch Council is extremely grateful to the Trustees of the Public Library of Victoria for making available the facilities of the Library Training School for these classes.

The Short Course in the Library Training School has also begun, with thirty-three students.

The membership of the Public Library Society of Victoria has now reached 115. On April 2nd, the Society will hold its first Annual Meeting. The speaker will be Mr. W. H. Ellwood, a Trustee of the Public Library of Victoria, and at this meeting a presentation will be made by the Society to the Trustees of a set of the Froissart Chronicles in two volumes.

On March 18th, H.E. the Irish Ambassador, on behalf of his Government, made a presentation to the Trustees of one hundred volumes dealing with Irish literature and biography.

Approval has now been given by the Public Service Board for the appointment of a Field Officer and a Children's Library Officer to the staff of the Free Library Service Board. The duties of these officers will be mainly advisory, and will provide a much needed section in the pattern of municipal library service in this State.

Early in March, the Violet Town Munici-

pal Library was officially opened. This is now operating in a joint scheme with the neighbouring Shire of Euroa.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Library Board of Western Australia Act received the royal assent on 20th December, 1951, and will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. The board of thirteen members, of whom three are nominated by the Library Association, has power to subsidise registered free libraries conducted by local government authorities and other bodies.

A bindery was opened at the beginning of Western Australia, which is believed to be the only Australian university library of the year by the library of the University handling its own binding.

Dr. F. K. Crowley, lecturer in History in the University, is revising for publication his draft of a *Guide to the principal documents and publication relating to Western Australia*. Location of all items will be indicated and the guide will be kept up to date by issuing sectional supplements.

During May and June the Education Department intends to conduct a course of instruction for High School librarians under the supervision of Miss E. Hill, the schools library service officer from N.S.W.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The conference of the Library Association of Australia, held in Melbourne during the first week in July, 1951, afforded an opportunity to bring staff members of Australian university libraries and other librarians interested in university librarianship together to discuss common problems, and, in particular, to consider a proposal to form a university libraries section of the Library Association.

A meeting was held at 10 a.m. on 5th July, 1951, at the Melbourne University Library. The following visiting librarians from other states were present:—

A.C.T.: A. L. G. McDonald, Miss C. Campbell-Smith.

N.S.W.: K. Burrow, Miss P. Mander Jones, Miss J. F. Arnot, Miss M. Thompson, Miss E. Sims, Miss E. M. Tattersall.

Queensland: Harrison Bryan.

South Australia: Miss L. Andersen, Miss M. Deegan.

Tasmania: L. Milburn, D. H. Borchardt, Miss M. Griffiths.

Western Australia: Miss M. E. Wood.

Also present were Mr. Scott, Melbourne University Librarian, who acted as Chairman, and all other members of the Melbourne University Library Staff who could be spared from their duties. Mr. Scott called for suggestions on matters for discussion and an agenda was drawn up.

The meeting opened with a motion by Miss Sims, seconded by Miss Wood, that a University Libraries Section be formed within the Library Association of Australia. Miss Tattersall pointed out that the problems of distance and isolation, which confronted many university librarians, would be alleviated by the existence of a university libraries section. There were obvious difficulties in the way of holding frequent meetings, but it was suggested by others present that

interest in section activities could be maintained by correspondence between libraries, by discussions in the Association Journal, or by means of a section news sheet.

There were advantages also in forming a section from the point of view that resolutions passed by it could lend support to heads of libraries in their discussions with university authorities on library matters.

It was agreed that membership need not be restricted to university librarians, but that others with kindred interests should be admitted. Miss Mander Jones suggested that research libraries such as the Mitchell Library might choose to attach themselves to a university libraries section.

The motion to be amended in the terms of the preceding discussion was put to the meeting and carried. Mr. Scott undertook to carry out the necessary procedure for forming a section, including the circulation of Association members for signatures and the notification of branches that a meeting had been held.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE LIBRARY EXTENSIONS

On December 17, 1951, a much needed "temporary" extension of the seriously cramped quarters of the University of Melbourne Library was opened with the following remarks by the Vice Chancellor, Professor G. W. Paton:

During the University's history the Library has been housed in either "temporary" or adapted buildings and it may be said without exaggeration that, during most of that time, it received very slight consideration from the Council.

But the attitude changed, just as all over the English-speaking world at least the attitude towards libraries changed. The change was rather slow in reaching Australia but at this University for the last twenty years at least the need for a new library has been recognised and frequently stressed.

By 1948 the Library was pushing out its walls and it became absolutely urgent to make some extra provision.

At the time a completely new building to house the whole collection was an impossi-

bility and after various proposals had been considered the present extension was planned.

When it is remembered that the proposals were first mooted about the middle of 1948, the achievement of going into occupation early this year is rather remarkable. The contractors began digging for the footings at the end of October, 1949, and were hindered seriously by heavy rain for several weeks; otherwise we should have been in occupation much earlier.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the extension does not solve the Library problem. It was never thought that it would do so: it was merely a temporary measure to give relief and it is hoped in time to plan and erect a library worthy of the University.

With the extension there is now seating accommodation for about four hundred readers. University enrolments are over the 8,000 mark and it is clear that more accommodation is necessary, not of course for 8,000 readers at any one time. Many students have little need, so far as their

direct courses are concerned to use the General Library: there is provision for many of them in the branch libraries.

But making liberal allowance for such students it is not an over-estimate to reckon that some 4,000 students must use the General Library. At present there is seating accommodation for 10%, and university library manuals lay down that there should be accommodation for 25% of the student body.

The University Library at present contains some 170,000 volumes, and of these about 120,000 are in the General Library. Accessions average some 5,000 volumes per annum and even with the extension, where the stack capacity is 30,000 volumes, the shelves are again bulging.

This extension is the first effort made in this University to design a building for a library. It has given a chance for some experiments, useful one hopes as a guide when a new building becomes possible. When that hope is realized the extension can easily be adapted for other purposes. Its really permanent features are the outside walls and the columns down the centre supporting the roof.

The building has two floors only giving a floor area of about 6,000 sq. ft. The ground floor comprises an adequate (at present) catalogue and inquiry room and working space for the staff. The other floor is our unbound periodical room, used too as a general reading room, brightly lit, well ventilated and with adequate provision for heating in winter.

The stacks are unfortunately in the wrong place for most effective use being at the north end and as far away from the main reading room as they can be. But there was no choice on this point. The stacks had to go there.

The building cost from £28,000 to £30,000. Of this £16,500 was available from the H. B. Higgins bequest and the balance was provided by the Victorian government.

So far as it goes the extension has worked well. Access is easy, readers have the catalogue close to the entrance, the staff has good working space and in comparison with previous conditions very satisfactory general conditions.

But it cannot be stressed sufficiently that the extension is an expedient.

NEW MEMBERS

CORRESPONDING

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

Charles Nowell, City Librarian, The Manchester Public Libraries, Gt. Brit.

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP

Reference Library, Birmingham, Gt. Brit. Bristol Public Libraries, Gt. Brit. Department of Printed Books, British Museum, Gt. Brit. Corporation of the City of Christchurch, N.Z. City of Johannesburg Public Library, S.A. Liverpool Public Libraries, Gt. Brit. School of Librarianship, Loughborough College, Gt. Brit. Toronto Public Library, Canada. Westminster Public Libraries, London, Gt. Brit.

N.S.W. BRANCH

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP: Dr. Charles Herbert Currey, J. M. Hazel

Hunter, Duncan MacMurray MacCallum, Harry Peake.

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QUEENSLAND BRANCH

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP: Verna Joyce Ternan.

VICTORIAN BRANCH

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP: Victoria Olive, Elizabeth May Ledger.

NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE OF TASMANIA

Applications, closing on the 28th May, are invited for the following positions in the State Library Department:—

Library Assistants (Two Offices—Male).

Salary range—£802-867 per annum (see below).

Applicants must possess the Qualifying Certificate or equivalent and have had wide experience, particularly in lending library method.

Children's Librarian. Salary range—£802-867 per annum (Male) (See below). £732-797 per annum (Female) (See below).

The appointee will take charge of the State-wide Lady Clark Memorial Children's Library and applicants must provide evidence of organising ability, be thoroughly experienced in library work with children and be able to drive a car.

Library Assistants (Three Offices). Salary range—£737-802 per annum (Male) (See below). £667-732 per annum (Female) (See below).

Applicants must possess the Qualifying Certificate or equivalent and have had experience in an approved library.

The salaries quoted include cost of living allowance and are subject to reclassification. The rates will probably be increased before appointments are made.

Cost of fares of appointees, and families, plus cost of carriage of furniture up to three tons in weight will be refunded on certain conditions being fulfilled.

A. LINTON,

Secretary, Public Service Commissioner's Office, Macquarie Street, Hobart.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members who have not already paid are reminded that subscriptions for 1952 are due, and may be paid either directly to the Honorary General Treasurer, C/- The Public Library of New South Wales, Macquarie Street, Sydney or to Branch Treasurers. Please help the Treasurers, and see that the Association and your Branch has the means to carry on.

HANDBOOK

The Association's Handbook including the Constitution, By-laws, and the Examination Regulations and Syllabus, with some advice to candidates, is now available from the Registrar, price 5/- including postage. Intending candidates for examination should note that they are required to have a copy of the Handbook purchased from the Association.

A LETTER

The Editor,

Sir,

I cannot believe that I am unique in wishing to see established in Australia binderies capable of taking a batch of tired, worn and broken books and of returning them to the library looking almost as attractive as when they came from the bookseller, and ready, moreover for hard wear until the thumbed condition of the very pages, not the break-down of the binding, forces the librarian to discard them . . . suitable firms might be encouraged. The only encouragement likely to be recognized . . . is the guarantee that . . . capital expenditure will be recovered . . . and that . . . profits would be tempting. The firms would, I think, require an undertaking by a large number of libraries that the libraries should send a stated minimum of volumes every year for binding. Could this undertaking not be given? Freight costs might be high for some libraries, but the railways at least would give concession rates.

There, sir, is the idea, unremarkable, a poor thing no doubt and not even mine own!

(Sgd.) J. MARTIN,

City Librarian,

Toowoomba, Q.

*Editor's Note:—*Three of our advertisers are offering binding services, one of them as an agent of a leading British library binder who visited Australia in 1948-9 and looked into the possibilities of re-binding for Australian libraries, both in England and here.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS ON MEDICAL
LIBRARIANSHIP, LONDON, 1953

It is proposed to hold an International Congress on Medical Librarianship in London in July, 1953. Sir Cecil Wakely, K.B.E., C.B., President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has kindly consented to accept the honorary presidency of the Congress. The programme will include formal sessions for reading and discussion of papers, visits to medical libraries and social functions. It is hoped also to have in connection with the Congress an exhibi-

tion of medical books and periodicals and library equipment. All those actively engaged or interested in medical librarianship throughout the world are invited to participate. Requests for further information may be addressed in advance to the Honorary Secretary, First International Congress on Medical Librarianship, C/o The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1.

Examination Timetable

The following is the tentative timetable for the Association's annual examinations. Candidates will be advised individually by letter of the time and place of examination whether this tentative timetable is altered or not.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

P1. Books and libraries Tues., June 10: 9.30 a.m. — 12.30 p.m.
P2. Acquisition and preparation of books Wed., June 11: 9.30 a.m. — 12.30 p.m.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

Candidates sitting under the old Regulations and Syllabus will be advised of the time of their papers. Probably old Paper 8 will be at the same time as new paper Q3., old paper 14 at the same time as new paper Q4., and old paper 16 at the same time as new paper Q8.

C H E S H I R E S

WILL PUBLISH IN 1952

SCIENCE IN AUSTRALIA—Edited by Professor *M. L. Oliphant*, Australian National University.

FEDERALISM IN AUSTRALIA—Edited by Professor *G. Sawer*, Australian National University.

FROM BLACK TO WHITE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Edited by *Ronald and Catherine Berndt*, University of Sydney.

DJANGGAWUL—AN ABORIGINAL RELIGIOUS CULT OF NORTH-EASTERN ARNHEM LAND—By *Ronald M. Berndt*, University of Sydney.

THE AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES—By *Warwick Eunson*, Chief Librarian, Melbourne Teachers College.

AUSTRALIA'S NEIGHBOURS—A Social and Political History for Secondary Schools by Professor *G. S. Browne* and Mr. N. D. Harper, University of Melbourne.

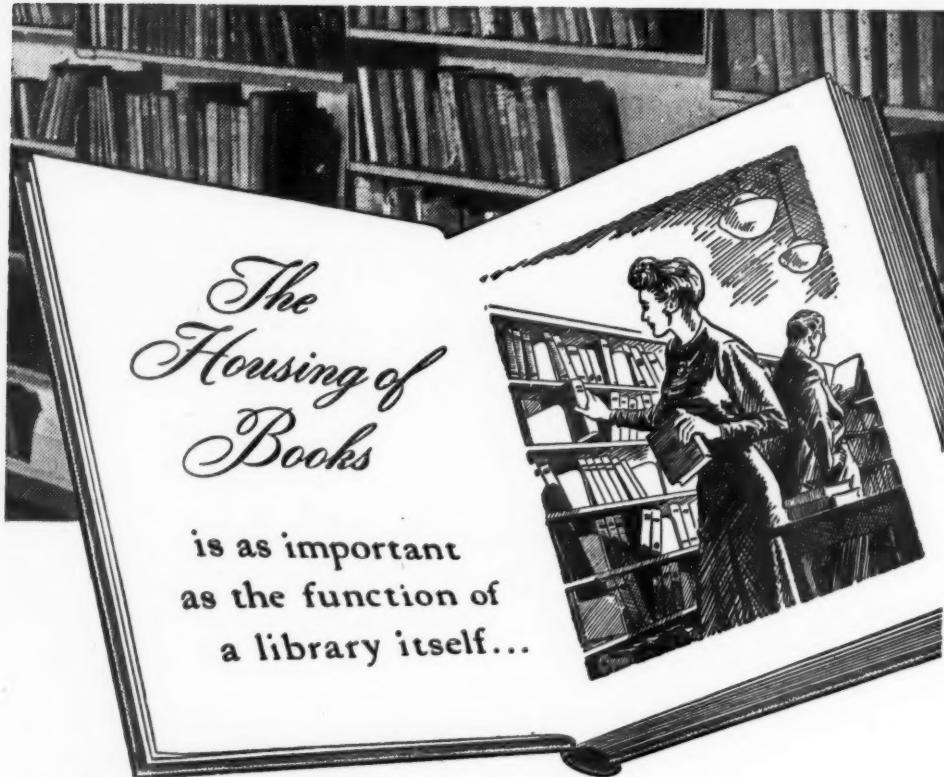
THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN'S PRIMERS—By *Geraldine MacKensie* with an introduction by Professor F. A. Schonell, University of Queensland.

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